THE
IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.
TERMS OF THE PAPER,
$2 a Year, in Advance.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. II. Statesville, N. C., Friday, February 18, 1859. No. 11.

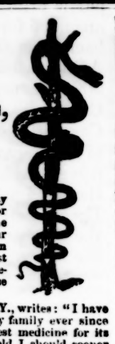
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.



BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.
HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.
SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.
DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do yours, that she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.
Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. These, also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability. Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
PRICE $5 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
SOLD BY

☞ Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, O. A. Bradley, Wilmington, M. A. Sentus & Co., Norfolk, N. F. Rives, Petersburg Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, D. B & J. L. Gaither, Newton, W. H. Michal, Lincolnton and Druggists and dealers in Medicine, every, where. For sale by
S. J. RICKERT, Statesville.
May 1 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by pecial Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free of charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for Reports or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
45 *Secretary.* *President*

Jenkins & Ayer,

Take pleasure in informing the public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line at their Shop in the basement of the "Simonton House. All work warranted. 'Dick' is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a "fit" 'taint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave your measure. Terms, moderate.
Statesville, Jan. 16. tf

SIMONTON HOUSE.

THE subscribers having become lessees of this spacious New

HOTEL

located near the public Square and Court-House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling Public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first class Hotel in the Union.

RATES OF BOARD
AT THE SIMONTON HOUSE.

REGULAR BOARDERS, PER MONTH.
Furnished rooms, fire, and light, $18.00
Furnished rooms, without fire, 14.00
Seat at Table, 10.00
TRANSIENT BOARDERS—
Per Day, $1.50
Single Meals, .50
Horse Feed, .25
MRS. M. A. WREN & SON.
July 30. 3tf

LIVERY
STA- -BLE.
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We having obtained the extensive stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing travellers and the public generally, that we are prepared to hire horses and buggies, at reasonable rates. Persons wanting conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the proprietors, and no fear need be entertained, &c.
BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.
33—tf

McLEAN HOUSE,
Statesville, N. C.

Persons passing through, or coming to,
STATESVILLE,
can be accommodated with *Meals* at 25 cents each, and comfortable **Lodgings** at the same rate.

Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms.
JOS. A. McLEAN,
Oct 19

10 000 Pounds

Old Castings and Scraps of Iron, in any size pieces, is wanting. For which I will pay a ½ cent per pound, in Goods.
JOS. W STOCKTON.
Oct 18 51

3,000 bushels Wheat WANTED.

Wanted,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
3.000 bushels good Wheat, for which
Salisbury cash prices will be paid.
O. G FOARD.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

MANSION HOTEL
IN
SALISBURY.

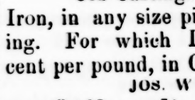
THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner

Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in his
ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.
WM. ROWZEE.
May 29th, 1858. tf-26

 -MAKING,
J. W. Woodward

Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared to do all Kinds of WORK formerly done at the Establishment

All repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.
Feb. 27. 13tf

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BOOK and JOB
PRINTING,
Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms,
AT THE
IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

Professional and Business Cards, &c.

JAMES F. BELL, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
Statesville, N. C.,

Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Superior,) of Iredell and adjoining Counties.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

DR. Y. S. DEAN,

Will attend all Calls, both in Town and Country. Office on College Avenue, two doors west of the Printing Office.
Statesville, N. C. 2

DR. H. KELLY,

Offers his Professional services to the public.
Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C

Hayne Davis,
Attorney at Law,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business, entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858.

Dr. W. S. TATE.
Surgeon and Mechanical
DENTIST.

Would respectfully inform those interested, that he has moved to his new Rooms on College Avenue, joining Messrs Reese & Strewait where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may require his Professional services. July 24.

STEVENSON & BOWEN,
[LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN, & NESMITH,]
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN,
Formerly of LINCOLNTON, N. C.,
And REMOVED to the large Store,
53 North 3d Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where an **Increased Stock** will be kept, and inducements offered equal to any House in the Trade.
Jan. 28, 1859.—8-6m

JA. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

PROSECTUS
OF
THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
IN
Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.,
BY
EUGENE B. DRAKE AND SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
At $2 a year, in advance.

THE SECOND VOLUME COMMENCED DECEMBER 3, 1858.

The Express is now one of the largest, neatest, and best papers published in the State, being printed on a No. 4 Washington Press, upon new Type, from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper of the best quality. It will be devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Miscellaneous Reading, and to the Development of the Resources of Western North Carolina. Ample Congressional and Legislative Reports will be found in its columns, with extracts from Foreign and Domestic Journals of whatever is noteworthy in other portions of the country and world.

The Express will advocate **Whig Principles**, as the true conservative doctrine of the country, and the palladium of American Liberty, outside of which there is no security for the American Union. Corruption, either in the General Government, or any party administering it, will be fearlessly exposed and denounced, and reformation demanded in the name of our injured country. Party tyranny, which was inaugurated by a bogus Democracy in years past, and has been strengthening its chains by falsehood to the present day, humbugging the people by deceitfulness, will be assailed, and, if possible, its manacles sundered, so that the minds of the people may be liberated, and allowed to think as freemen for themselves.

The Express being the only WHIG JOURNAL published in this Congressional District, the Whigs in which are supposed to feel more than a common desire to patronize and sustain an advocate of their cherished prinriples within the District, we appeal to them, as well as to our friends in other portions of the country, to lend us their timely aid, that the Express may have a wide circulation, both at home and abroad, as a messenger of usefulness.

Simonton Tannery.

I WILL continue the **Tanning Business**, with **John Hubbard as Foreman**, and expect to keep at my Office, and the Stores in Statesville, a large lot of **Sole, Harness**, and **Upper Leather, Calf** and **Sheep Skins**, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Barter.

I will pay the highest prices in Cash or Leather for hides and Bark.
R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

Wanted,

At the Iredell Express Office, 5,000 good and responsible **Subscriptions**, for which the very best Paper will be exchanged.

Fifth Year of the Enterprize!
NEW LIST OF GIFTS
For 1859.
CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL.
G. G. EVANS,
AT HIS ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE,
439 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,

Commences the New Year with an enlarged Catalogue, a greater variety of Gifts, increased facilities for buying Goods and doing business, and is now prepared to offer greater inducements to Book Buyers than ever before. Time has proved that the Gift System is permanent. EVANS is determined to prove that his Establishment is conducted under that system in a more liberal and impartial manner than any other. Having lived down almost all opposition, and having the legitimacy of his plan of operation acknowledged from Maine to California, he can afford to be generous. Try him, and judge for yourself.

Schedule of Gifts.

Patent English Lever Gold Watches,	$100 00
Patent Anchor Lever Gold Watches,	50 00
Ladies' 18k. Case Gold Lever Watches,	50 00
Ladies' 18k. Case Gold Lever Watches, open dial,	35 00
Gent's Silver Lever Watches,	25 00
Gent's Silver Lever Watches,	15 00
Gent's Silver Lepine Watches,	12 00
Parlor Time Pieces, new pattern,	10 00
Ladies' Elegant Black Silk Dress Patterns,	15 00
Ladies' do. Plaid do. do.	12 00
Ladies' Cameo Sets, (Pin and Drops,) extra fine,	15 00
Ladies' do. do.	10 00
Ladies' Gold Bracelets, Stone Settings,	10 00
Ladies' Gold Bracelets, plain or engraved Band,	5 00
Gent's Solid Gold Vest Chains, new pattern,	15 00
Gent's best English Plated Vest Chains,	5 00
Ladies' Guards, or Chatelaine Chains, choice,	15 00
Large Gold Spring Lockets, with double cases,	10 00
Large Gold Snap Lockets, do. do.	5 00
Montmuzie, No. 3, Lockets, do. do.	3 00
Heavy Gold Pencil Cases, with Gold Pens,	7 00
Superior Gold Pens, with Holders and Box,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	2 00
Gent's Heavy Gold Pencils,	3 50
Gent's Gold Pens, with Silver Extension Pencils,	2 00
Ladies' Gold Pens, in Boxes and Ivory Holders,	1 50
Ladies' Mosaic Gold Stone Sets,	12 00
Ladies Florentine Sets, Pin and Drops,	10 00
Ladies' Jet Sets, do. do.	7 00
Ladies' Lava, do. do.	10 00
Ladies' Cameo Pins, large size,	5 00
Ladies' do. do. medium,	3 50
Ladies' do. do. small,	2 50
Ladies' Gold Stone Pins, small,	2 50
Ladies' Box and Glass Miniature or Hair Pins,	2 00
Ladies' Plain Gold Pins, new pattern,	2 50
Ladies' Plain Ear Drops,	2 00
Misses' Plain Gold Pins,	1 50
Gent's Cluster Pins, Opal centre,	2 50
Gent's Single Stone Pins,	1 00
Gent's Cameo or Mosaic Bosom Studs,	3 50
Gent's Engraved Gold do. do.	2 50
Gent's Plain do. do. do.	2 00
Gent's Sleeve Buttons,	2 50
Ladies' do. do.	2 00
Ladies' Pearl Card Cases,	5 00
Ladies' Cameo, Mosaic, or Gold Stone Ribbon Pins,	1 50
Gent's Silver Pencils,	75
Gent's Pearl Pocket Knives, 3 blades, best quality,	1 00
Gent's half or Ivory do. do. do.	75
Misses Lava Pins,	2 50
Gent's Gold Watch Keys and Pencils combined,	2 00
Gent's Gold Toothpicks, with Slides,	2 00
Gent's Gold Rings, with Stone Setting,	2 50
Ladies' do. do. do.	1 50
Sets Silver-Plated Tea Spoons,	2 00
Silver-Plated Butter Knives:	1 00
Ladies' or Gent's Port-monnaies,	1 50
Gent's Gold Watch Keys or Vest Hooks,	1 00
Ladies' Florentine Breast Pins,	3 50
Ladies' Jet do. do.	3 50
Ladies' Mosaic do. do.	5 00
Ladie's Cameo Ear Drops,	4 50
Misses' do. do.	2 50
Misses' Ear Drops, with Stone Setting,	2 00
Misses' Gold Bracelets, Half Round Band,	4 00
Ladies' do. do. do.	6 00
Gent's Scarf Pin,	2 00
Gent's Jet Studs,	3 00
Gent's Jet Sleeve Buttons,	3 50
Miscellaneous Gifts: not enumerated in the above List, varying in value from	25 cents to $25 00

☞ $500 worth of the above Gifts will be impartially distributed among Purchasers with every $1,000 worth of Books sold. All Books sold at Publishers' lowest prices.

All Books that Evans does not publish himself are bought direct from the Publishers, and in large quantities. Books to suit every taste are to be found on his Catalogue, at prices which would be an inducement even without the Gift System, which offers so many additional advantages.

Works by the most popular authors, living and dead, in all styles, from the most costly to the plain and substantial, at astonishing low prices.

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Bayard Taylor's Travels,	Works of Dean Swift.
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" J. F. Cooper,	" Charles Dickens,
" J. T. Headly,	" Mrs. Southworth,
" Frank Forrester,	" Mrs. Hentz,
" Hugh Miller,	" Mrs. Sedgwick,
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" Charlotte Bronte,	" S. M. Smucker,
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" Rev. C. H. Spurgeon,	" D. P. Thompson,
" Capt. Marryatt,	" Sam Slick,
" Peter Parley,	" Jane Austin,
" Mrs. Moodie,	" Marion Harland,
" Smollet,	" Mary Howill,
" Fielding,	" Charles Lamb,
" Perry,	" Edward Everett,
" Wilkes,	" Lorenzo Dow,
" Burton,	" Lord Bacon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY OF THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

Allison,	Bancroft,
Hume,	Goodrich,
Macaulay,	Russel,
Prescott,	Ferguson,
Gibbon,	Rollin,
Robertson,	Lord,
Headley,	Sparks,

And a host of others, too numerous to mention.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN POETS.

Butler,	Milton,
T. B. Reid,	Spenser,
Mrs. Jamieson,	Chaucer,
Byron,	Mrs Hemans,
Scott,	Mrs. Norton,
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Dryden,	Longfellow,
Pope,	Tennyson,
Burns,	Cowper,
Leigh Hunt,	Whittier,
Mrs. Sigourney,	Dante,
Rogers,	E. W. Ellsworth,
Southey,	Hood,
H. Kirk White,	Tupper,
Tasso,	Goldsmith,
Mrs. Jamieson,	Wordsworth,
Alice Carey,	Shelley,
Keats,	Montgomery,
Edgar A. Poe,	Bryant.

He has the above in all styles of binding, from plain cloth to the finest calf and Antique, to suit all classes of purchasers. He sells these as cheap as any other house in the country, besides the additional advantages of a Gift with each book sold.

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Albums of all sizes and styles of bindings, to suit all tastes, profusely illustrated with magnificent Steel Engravings.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, AND HYMN BOOKS.

Methodist Hymn Books,	Episcopal Prayer Books,
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Of all sizes, and bound in all styles, Arabesque, Turkey Morocco, Antique, Velvet, &c., with and without clasps.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large assortment of Family Bibles, of all descriptions and all prices, from $1 to $50, illustrated with fine engravings, printed with large type, on good paper, and in various styles of binding, from the simplest to the most ornamental. Also, Pulpit Bibles, in various styles, at low prices.

☞ A complete Classified Catalogue of Books, in every department of literature, containing a complete List of Gifts, with full instructions to Agents and persons forming Clubs, will be sent free to any part of the Union. Persons wishing to form Libraries, should have it as a book of reference before making out their lists. Send for it, and you will be convinced of the cheapness and variety of the Books, besides being pleased with the liberality of the system.

Orders from the country promptly and satisfactorily filled, and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the country. Any book published in the United States, the retail price of which is One Dollar and upwards, will be promptly sent by mail on receipt of publisher's price, with postage as per Catalogue.

Liberal commissions allowed to all persons forming Clubs. Persons acting as Agents for us can reap all the advantage of the Gift system, without any cost to themselves, thus getting a Library of good books in a very short time; besides which, the Gifts received with the commission books will sell for more than enough to amply pay them for their trouble.

Agents wanted in every town in the Union. Persons wishing to act as such, and all those desirous of a Catalogue, will confer a favor by sending their address to

G. G. EVANS,
Gift Book-Store and Publishing House,
439 CHESNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 4, 1859.—9-3m

Poetry.

Words for Music.

BY GEO. P. MORRIS.

I.

Fare thee well—we part forever,
All regrets are now in vain;
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Other skies will bend above thee,
Other hearts may seek thy shrine,
But no other e'er will love thee
With the constancy of mine.
Yet, fare thee well—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Fare thee well!

II.

Like the shadow on the dial,
Lingers still our parting kiss!
Life has no severer trial,
Death no pang to equal this.
All the world is now before thee,
Every clime to roam at will,
But within the land that bore thee,
One fond heart will love thee still.
Yet, farewell—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er on earth to meet again.
Fare thee well!

Miscellany.

From the Chocktaw and Chickasaw Herald.

An Old Story in a New Dress.

BY F. F. PINER.

"I tell it as 'twere told to me."

A very long time ago, in the western part of England, there lived an aged couple, whose time had passed away since early youth, in the every day round of farm life, and who had never been known to have the least ill-feeling towards each other since the time when good old Parson Heriot had united them in the holy bonds of wedlock, twenty-five years ago. So well was the fact of their conjugal happiness known, that they were spoken of, far and near, as the happiest pair known. Now the Devil (excuse the abrupt mention of his name) had been trying for twenty years to create what is so commonly called "a fuss in the family" between these old companions: but much to his mortification, he had not been able to induce breakfast being late, once, or the old lady to give a single curtain lecture. After repeated efforts the Devil became discouraged, and had he not been a person of great determination he would doubtless have given up the work in despair. Ond day as he walked along, in a very surly mood, after another attempt to get the old lady to quarrel about the pigs getteng into the yard, he met an old woman, a near neighbor of the aged couple. As the Devil and the neighbor were very particular friends, they must needs stop on the way and chat a little.

"Good morning, sir," said she, "and pray what on earth makes you look so bady this beautiful morning; isn't the controversy between the different churches doing good service to your cause?"

"Yes."

"Isn't Deacon W. making plenty of bad whiskey?"

"Everything else is going on well enough," replied the Devil, "but," and here he looked as sour as a monkey on a crab-apple tree, "old Blueford and his wife, over here, are injuring the cause terribly by their bad example; and after trying for years to induce them to do better, I may say I consider the case as a hopeless one."

The old hag stood for a moment in deep thought.

"Are you sure that you have tried every way?"

"Every one I could think of, good neighbor."

"Are you certain?"

"Yes."

"Well," she replied, "if you will promise to make me a present of a pair of new shoes, in case I succeed, I will make the attempt myself, and see if I can't raise a quarrel between them."

To this reasonable request the Devil gladly assented.

The old hag then went her way to neighbor Blueford's house, and found old Mrs. Blueford very busily engaged in getting things ready for her husband's comfort on his return from work. After the usual compliments had passed, the following dialogue took place:

"Well, Friend Blueford, you and Mr. Blueford have lived a long time together."

"Five-and-twenty years come next November," answered Mrs B.

"And in all that time you have never had a quarrel."

"Not one."

"I am truly glad to hear it," continued the hag; "but I consider it my duty to warn you, that though this is the case, yet you must not expect it to be so always. Have you not observed that of late Mr. Blueford has grown peevish and sullen at times?"

"A very little so," observed Mrs. Blueford.

"I knew it," continued the hag; "and let me warn you in time to be on your guard."

Mrs. Blueford did consider that perhaps she had better do so, and asked advice as to how she ought to act.

"Have you not noticed," replied the hag, "that your husband has a bunch of long, coarse hair growing on a mole under his chin, on the side of his throat."

"Yes."

"These are the cause of the trouble; and as long as they remain you had better look out. Now, as a friend, I would advise you to cut them off the first time you get a chance, and by so doing you will end the trouble."

"If you say so, I will," replied the credulous old lady.

Soon after this the hag started for home, and made it covenient to meet Mr. Blueford on the way. Much the same talk in relation to his domestic happiness passed between them as did between the good old woman and Mrs. Blueford.

"But, friend Blueford," said she, "I think it my duty, as a Christian, to warn you to be on your guard; for I tell you, that your wife intends to ruin you."

Old Mr. Blueford was very much astonished, yet he could not wholly discredit her words.

When he reached home he threw himself upon the bed in great perplexity, and feigning sleep, studied over the matter in his own mind.

His wife, thinking this a good opportunity for cutting off the obnoxious hair, took her husband's razor and crept softly to his side. Now the old lady was very much frightened at holding a razor so close to her husband's neck, and her hand was not so steady as it once was; so, between the two, she went to work very awkwardly, and pulled the hairs, instead of cutting them off.

Br. Blueford opened his eyes, and there stood his wife with a razor at [illegible] him, and seeing this, he could not doubt that she intended to murder him. He sprang from the bed in horror, and no explanation or entreaty could convince him to the contrary. So, from that time forth there was no more peace for that house. It was jaw, jaw, quarrel and wrangle all the time.

With delight the Devil heard of the success of his faithful emissary, and sent her word that if she would meet him at the end of the lawn, at a certain time, he would cheerfully pay her the shoes.

At the appointed time she repaired to the spot, and found the Devil at the place.

He put the shoes on the end of a long pole, and, standing on the opposite side of the fence, reached them over to her. She was very much pleased with them: they were exactly the article.

"But there is one thing, Mr. Devil, I would like to have explained: that is, why you handed them to me on that stick?"

"Very easy to explain," replied he; "any one who has the cunning and meanness to do as you have done, don't get nearer than twenty feet of *me!*" Saying which, he fled in terror.

After a while the old woman died, and when she applied for admittance to the lower regions, the Devil would not let her in, for fear she might dethrone him, she was so much his superior. So the old woman is yet compelled to wander over the world, creating quarrels and strifes in peaceful families and neighborhoods.

Would you know her name?

It is *Madame Scandal.*

When she died, her children, the young Scandalizers, were left orphans; but the Devil in consideration of past services done by their mother, adopted them; and so you see he is the father of that respectable class called *Scandal Mongers.*

From the Memphis Avalanche.

Wonders of the Mississippi.

In an article published a few days ago, we referred to some singular facts connected with the overflows of the Mississippi River.

There is no doubt that the rise of the water within the swamps to a level above that of the water in the channel of the river, can be prevented by the adoption of the plan suggested in the memorial of Mr. Ware, presented to the Arkansas Legislature. But there are other facts which would startle those unacquainted with the freaks of this "great inland sea," which are as remarkable as the magnitude, depth, and volume of the great Father of Floods.

The difference of level between the high and low water-mark, at Cairo, is fifty feet; at New Orleans the difference is but twelve feet. The width and depth of the river from Cairo and Memphis to New Orleans, is not materially increased, yet immense additions are made to the quantity of water in the channel by large streams from both sides of the Mississippi. The question naturally arises, what becomes of this added volume of water? It certainly never reaches New Orleans, and as certainly does not evaporate; and, of course, it is not confined to the channel of the river, for it would rise far above the region to the south of us.

If a well is sunk anywhere in Arkansas bottom, water is found as soon as the water-level of the Mississippi is reached. When the Mississippi goes down, the water sinks accordingly in the well. The owner of a sawmill some twenty miles from the Mississippi, in Arkansas, dug a well to supply the boilers of his engine during the late flood. When the waters receded his well went down, till his hose would no longer reach the water, and finally his well was dry. He dug a ditch to an adjacent lake to let water into his well; the lake was drained, and the well was dry again—having literally drank ten acres of water in less than a week. The inference is, that the whole valley of the Mississippi, from its banks to the highlands on either side, rests upon a porus substratum, which absorbs the redundant waters, and thus prevents that degree of accummulation which would long since have swept New Orleans into the Gulf but for this provision of nature, to which alone her safety is attributable.

In fact, if the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi were like the shores of the Ohio, the vast plain from Cairo to New Orleans would to-day be part and parcel of the Gulf of Mexico, and this whole Valley a fresh-water arm of the sea.

Were the geological character of the Valley different, the construction of levees confining the waters of the Mississippi to its channel, would cause the rise in the river to become so great at the South, that there, no sufficient levees could be built. The current would be stronger, and the accummulation of water greater, as the levees are extended North of us.

Such results were reasonably enough anticipated; but the water, instead of breaking the levees, permeates the porous soil, and the *overflow* is really *beneath* the surface of the swamps. Such, it seems to us, are the wise provisions of natural laws for the safety and ultimate reclamation of the rich country South of us.

We believe that the levee system will be successful, and that the object of its adoption will be attained. The porosity of the material used in maknig them has caused most, if not all, of the crevasses.

Men may deem it a superhuman task to wall in the Mississippi from Memphis to New Orleans; but our levees are the work of pigmies when contrasted with the dykes of Holland. The flood-tide of the Mississippi is but a ripple on the surface of a glossy pool, compared with the ocean billows which dash against the artificial shores of Holland.

The country to be reclaimed by our levees, all of which will not for fifty years cost the people as much as those of the Dutch when originally built, would make one hundred such kingdoms as Holland.

The misfortunes which befel those subjected to the disasters resulting from the overflow of last year should not cause the abandonment of the only means of securing life and property which can be adopted; and, in after years, when the system is perfected, men will not say that he was a dreamar who wrote the following paragraph, clipped from the prophetic New Year's Address of the Bulletin. It will be remembered that this "Address" is supposed to have been written in the year of our Lord 1900:

"The wilds of Arkansas, which half a century ago were uninhabited save by wild beasts, and as wild a race of men, now teemed with a busy population, and one hundred millions of people lived and grew rich on the shores of the Mississippi. From its banks, the dense forests which crowned them from its shores to the Gulf, have been removed. The rich soil, highly cultivated and exposed to the rays of a genial sun, absorbed every rain-drop, and the streams which came down from the distant hills, passing through interminable fields, had half filled with alluvium the channel of the Father of Floods. The fearful overflows which once devastated the country have long since been forgotten.—God and Nature, which adapt all things to human wants and industry, have relieved the Valley of the Mississippi of those occasional desolations which swept over it fifty years ago."

THE
IREDELL EXPRESS.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Statesville, Friday, February 18, 1859.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO REMIT US MONEY,
Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing-wax or a wafer. Postage-stamps taken as money.

"Government Patronage."

The Winston *Sentinel*, true to low and vulgar instincts and a love of *spoils*, devotes a tirade of slang and clap-trap in reply (!) to an article which appeared in the Express week before last, on "Mail Contracts," &c., and feebly enough, endeavors to justify the usage which was inaugurated by Democratic Presidents and their Subs, we believe, of rewarding a partizan press, for services rendered in upholding and advocating locofoco principles.

The *knavery* and disgusting humbuggery which is attempted to be palmed off upon the public in defending this position, would be much less apparent, were it not for an admission, unwittingly made, no doubt, that the "spoils" are a legitimate plunder for the Party in power, and that they have a right, without objection being made in any quarter, to use the public funds *ad libitum!* "It is not only the right, but the duty of the government," says the *Sentinel*, "to encourage, so far as it may by the dispensation of its patronage, that portion of the press which represents and sustains the principles upon which it is carried on," &c. This declaration made by the Sentinel, is not for the first time announced to the public, and the principle is no new thing—for the practice of the government for years has been, to squander the public money upon, a *subsidized press*, and trading, vagabond politicians, until the treasury is become bankrupt! This must be as well-known to the Sentinel, as it is patent to the country; and itlis for *that* the "Iredell Express, grumbles," *more* than for giving the advertising the "Mail Contracts" to Democratic newspapers exclusively, please the Sentenel. It is simply absurd, in the Sentinel to insinuate that *we* would change our flag, for a share of government patronage, if it were bestowed upon *us*. Nothing, would be more easy for us to secure than the smiles and favors of the White House, especially at the present juncture, provided we would turn traitor to our principles, and share the reward of corruption, as the *Sentinel* may be now doing. When Democracy shall put on the *substance* as well as the semblance of *honesty*, then it may stand a chance to get our support, and not earlier. It is a fact well known to us, that rewards are at all times open freely to all who will embrace them, and turn *Democrat*,—and we would simply ask, Was the *Sentinel* not bought after this manner?

At the risk of making this article longer than at first we contemplated, we will annex the following statements which (says an exchange) are evidently but a sample of what might be said of any and every branch of the public service:—

"Mr. Sherman's committee of investigatices in the Navy Yards. What he will prove to have been going on at Brooklyn for years past has been performed in like manner at Philadelphia, Pensacola, and Norfolk. The most gross corruption yet detected is in the employment, or rather in the payment of mechanics and laborers whose services are not needed, and indeed are not rendered. It will be proved that at and immediately before the last election 2,300 persons were in public pay at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.—They turned the election in favor of Maclay, and against Col. Hamilton, and had it been possible to unite on Taylor or Litchford, these independent citizens would have secured the return of the regular candidate in that district. Master workmen have pocketed pay returned on the rolls as paid to persons who are shown not to have been employed at all. Others who were employed have been compelled to give the officials one-half their wages. Contracts have been awarded to bidders at *double* the rates offered by individuals and firms of greater responsibility. Materials have been paid for which were never delivered. In short, the Navy Yards are shown to be sinks of profligacy. It is hardly denied that the Philadelphia navy yard is the centre of disbursements which often control the politics of the whole State. The cost of all the work done at Norfolk and Pensacola is greater than at other yards, showing that corruption prevails there as elsewhere. It is no crude estimate that of the fourteen millions annually appropriated to the navy, three millions are plundered by the profligacy, heedlessness and corruption of those who disburse the funds."

Astounding as all this is, and even shocking to the nerves and arousing the fears of many professed Democrats, who are themselves engaged in exposing to public condemnation the profligacy and corruption which is an everyday custom with a majority of the members in their party, and especially with the portion of it occupying place and power; yet, according to the declaration of the Winston *Sentinel*, "It is not only the right, but the duty of the government, to encourage, so far as it may by the dispensation of its patronage, that portion of the press (and of course every body else) which represents and sustains the *principles* upon which it is carried on." The government might be never so corrupt—may oppress the people with taxes and grind them under the nether mill-stone—nay, rob honest toil of millions of hard-earned dollars to go into the pockets of office holders and for election bribes; but it must be done, to "sustain the principles upon which the government is carried on," says the *Sentinel*.

And the "press" the Sentinel tells us, "in this country, is the great lever of political opinion." With such a party in power—and a corrupt press to do the bidding of the government and its demoralized agents, in the endeared name of our Country, what have the people to hope for!

The Sentinel closes its article with pæons upon the economy of Mr. Buchanan's administration, as compared with the administration of Mr. Adams! An idiot might be supposed to possess more sense than *that!*

The Salisbury Banner

Informs us that the sum allowed by government for publishing the "mail contracts" is much less than $450 to each paper. Our information was derived from what we conceived good authority, and we gave it as 'twas told to us. Be that as it may, and if the *Banner* works for government cheaper than other sheets, we no not know; but we opposed the principle of exclusiveness, as also the unnecessary extravagance, so common now-a-days, in farming out government contracts. We suggested that the *advertising*, like any other matter, might be let to the lowest and best bidders, and not be used as it now is for special rewards to favorites.—That the object of this exclusiveness is to benefit a partizan press, is too apparent to admit of a doubt—a *bribe*, it is to maintain power, by whomsoever—although, we do not assert that every supporter, of any administration has or will receive a bribe. Then, it amounts to corruption in the government, as much so as if, the President were to propose to *buy* support in another way. He says in so many words, "Those who will support my administration, them will I pay." Hence it follows that such as do not support him, get nothing. Nor does it alter the case, whether the Banner and other kindred prints, are to receive $450 or $200 for publishing the mail contracts; it is a consideration which is allowed to *them* for advocating Democracy—from snout to tip of tail—carcass, hide, and hazzlets! For such service, we are ready to admit, the pay should be ample—for it is a nauseous job—but we object to Whigs being compelled to pay any part, of it to those who oppose *their* principles.

If Democracy are disposed to retrench, let them begin with small matters and large; but we opine they will be no less extravagant hereafter than in days of yore. The only way to teach a spendthrift economy is to place money beyond his reach, and rogues from stealing use strong locks, nor entrust them with the keys. We do not envy our neighbor his share of the spoil—no, no. But let him and others be satisfied out of the right pockets.

Look Out for a Crash.

There can be no doubt that the time is near at hand, in several of the Southern States, at least, when a crash is to tumble many into ruin and entail the scenes of 1837—8. The high prices for which negroes and lands are selling at the South, *on credit*, has no parallel in this country, and other extravagance is more rampant than before was ever known. Supposing the price of cotton should keep up to present figures, then the evil day must arrive, for it will be quite impossible for payments to be promptly met when prices go on enlarging so rapidly. But cotton will *not* long sell as it is now selling, in all probability, then what? In 1824-5 cotton was sold as high as 28 and 30 cents a pound, and in a month afterward fell to 12 and 13 cents, and then down to 6 and 7 cents a pound. The consequence was the bankruptcy of thousands, and general prostration of the financial affairs of the country. From $1000 negroes went down to $300 and $400. In 1837-8, cotton sold at 16 and 18 cents in the markets of Mobile and New Orleans, and $1200 to $1500 was considered a large price for No. 1 negroe men in Mississippi, where we were then residing. Cotton went down to 6 and 7 cents; negroe men fell to $600 and $700, and the world is familiar with the pecuniary desolation that followed. *Now* cotton is selling for about 12 cents, at the South, and negroe fellows fetch $1500 to $1600, in many instances $2000—but it is all on credit, and upon credit nearly all the sales are effected of lands and negroes. Even the traders that go from the middle States with their droves to the South are forced to sell chiefly upon credit, or do so for the sake of the long prices. The immense droves of horses and mules which are annually taken to the South from Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., are likewise sold upon credit, chiefly. A few weeks ago a negroe trader from North Carolina was robbed in the city of Montgomery of $10,000, but only $2500 of the sum was in cash, the balance was in obligations. With such datum, it requires no prophet to foretell what the result will be, and it is only a point of time when the denouement will take place. Two or three years, in all probability, will witness the explosion of this reckless infatuation of dealing too largely in credit, and depending upon the treacherous markets of the world for success.

Bank Clerk Murdered and Bank Robbed

While at Charlotte last week we met with a gentleman from Tennessee, who detailed to us the particulars of a most inhuman murder and bold and daring robbery af a Bank at Jacksonville, in that State. It was supposed the Clerk of the Bank was called up at night, by the assassin and robber to pay or receive some money, and when the vault had been opened, he was dealt a mortal blow upon the back of the head with a heavy bludgeon, which produced instant death.—On the following morning the body of the Clerk was found cold and stiff near the vault, which was open, and the sum of $30,000 missing. When our informant left, no clue had been discovered as to the perpetrator of the horrid deed.

R. M. Oates & Co., Grocers, Charlotte.

This is a large Grocery and Commission House, dealing extensively in Country Produce, *Guano*, and other merchandize. See their advertisements in the Express.

Dr. Sandford's Liver Invigorator

Is for Sale at the Store of S. J. Rickert where this great Remedy will be kept constantly. See advertisement.

Gold Watches & Jewelry, at Charlotte.

We would invite attention to the advertisment of Messrs. J. G. Wilkinson & Co., of Charlotte, to be seen in this issue. They are extensive dealers in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver and all kinds of Plated-Wares, Jewelry, &c.

Charlotte.

Last week we made a flying visit to the flourishing town of Charlotte, now grown quite into a city. We arrived there after dark by the cars of the Central Road and entered upon lodgings at the Mansion House, a well kept establishment by W. W. Elms, Esq. As the omnibus whirled through the streets from the depot the effect of the gas-lights in dwellings and stores was very fine, and it seemed that we were dashing through Chesnut Street and not a town in North Carolina.

Making the best use of time on a day so inclement as was Tuesday, we called upon several old acquaintances and formed a few new ones. Messrs. Yates and Holton of the Democrat and Whig, and Mr. Strange of the Mint, were known to us of yore, whose friendship we renewed, and met accidentally with others whom we were pleased to see.

Perhaps no town in the South, certainly none in North Carolina, has made such rapid progress within a few years, as Charlotte has done. From an inconsiderable village Charlotte is enlarged into—we had like to have said City—and would not be far wrong if we did. The business houses and stores already are many, and exhibit very large assortments of merchandize, that would do credit to the larger houses in Northern cities. Besides four or five churches, several hotels, Mint, and other public buildings, there is a flourishing female Seminary, Military Academy, several extensive manufactories, and enterprize enough among the citizens to put into execution whatever may be considered proper to advance the interest of the place.—A most worthy example for others to follow. The chief attraction of all towns—the ladies—we did not have the pleasure of admiring, for the weather was too inclement for them to adorn the side walks with their charming presence.

Man killed in Newton—Escape.

We learn that on Saturday afternoon last, in Newton, N. C., Frederic Thornburg was fatally stabbed in the stomach by Robert Rheinhardt, and died of the wound on Sunday. The particulars as we were informed are as follows: As Thornburg and Rheinhardt were leaving a grogshop where they partook of liquor, a fight was going on outside between two other parties, when Thornburg interfered in behalf of one of them, and Rheinhardt stepped in and with a knife cut the deceased across the stomach to the liver in a gash of five inches. They were on good terms previously. Thornburg was a shoemaker, and leaves a wife and three or four children. Rheinhardt is a young man and has fled.

James Harty & Co.—China Hall.

While in Charlotte we made a visit to "CHINA HALL" for the purpose of viewieg its splendid Wares and elegant arrangement, and to form the acquaintance of the gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Ja's Harty & Co. The China, Porcelain, Queensware, Cutlery, and almost every other article in the house-keeping line, is equal to the best stocks offering in the large cities, and are sold at prices as low. It is a splendid establishment, and merits a visit from all newly married couples and others wanting to refit a household. Some of the China-service are equal in splendor to anything we ever saw.—This House imports much of their wares from Europe. For our visit we received a handsome Present, and were made a gainer for calling. If others might not be so lucky, they can at least obtain good bargains by calling at *China Hall*.

The Revenue Bill

Having passed the Senate and received a finish, will be published in the Express so soon as we receive a copy. The people in all probability will become acquainted with its provisions early enough for their comfort.—But taxes are indispensible for the support of government, and to be *appreciated* must be *felt*.

Fate of the Western Extension.

A correspondent writing to us from Raleigh, says:

"The bill taking off the restriction on the Western Extension, has just met with a Waterloo defeat, yeas 31, noes 74. All hope of getting assistance from this Legislature is gone. We will be compelled to go upon the old stage-line principle. The Governor,s fair promises, made last summer, have been disregarded by this Domocratic House, and I believe, the people, particularly in the West, will place no confidence in the pledges that will be made in 1860. And why should they?

Enclosed you will find a circular, which was sent *secretly* to the Democratic members of the House, but unlucky enough for them it fell into the hands of the *Whigs*. I hope you will publish it. The bill taking off some of the restrictions on the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road is now under consideration. The Salisbury Bank bill has just passed the Senate with a Branch at Statesville. The bill is well restricted, and many persons think the restrictions are too unreasonable, but I think the stock will be taken."

Just as we expected! When Judge (now Governor) Ellis was canvassing the State last summer, and making speeches favorable to the Western Extension, we believed that his blarney was all cant, and nothing but *cant*. There is now no other prospect but for the Road to stop at Morganton for years, if indeed it ever reach beyond that point. Our friends beyond the Blue Ridge, may make up their minds to dwell long in their mountain homes, without the pleasure of seeing or hearing a locomotive coursing through their hills and valleys.

But Great is Democracy! and *Gov. Ellis*—stands at its head in North Carolina—with the Winston *Sentinel* for a *tail*.

We have Frequent Complaint

Made by subscribers that the *Express* does not reach them occasionally in time, and then not at all! This is as trying to us, as it is vexatious to them; and can be accounted for only in this way—some Post Master fails to discharge his duty and forward the packages, or else the papers are allowed to be taken from his office by persons having no right to them, and too *mean* to subscribe and pay the cost of a paper for themselves. We are informed it is a common practice with some Post Masters, especially where Offices are kept in Stores, to allow of the mail-matter being scattered around and at the mercy of every loafer who enters, without regard to ownership. This should not be allowed in justice to patrons and publisher!

The Express is regularly and carefully packed and mailed and forwarded from the Office in this place each week—any delay that may happen afterward, we cannot avoid.

Post Masters have a *responsible* duty to perform to the public, and be the reward much or little, the trust should be faithfully and energetically executed.

Correspondence.

OUR HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Express.

To the Man in the Moon:—

Politeness demands that I should respond to your epistle,—if there were no other inducement. I feel considerably flattered by the notice your moonship has been pleased to bestow upon me from your exalted Throne; and I will add, that it has awakened thoughts that never before entered into the dreams of a vissionary school-girl.

Some consideration is due you, for so benignantly regarding our planet. How often your silver beams illuminate our World, rendering every scene so romantic and almost spirit-like in their soft loveliness: glancing upon the quiet lake or limpid stream, reflecting a halo of beauty,—or trembling upon the delicate flower revealing its soft blushing hues,—or searching out the pearly dew-drops, half hidden by dark-green foliage. Or now with a glorious flood of light enveloping the silent city, keeping vigils over its profound slumbers; and recompensed only by the far-off worship of few, whose refined feelings enable them to appreciate the pure and beautiful,—the poetry of life.

There is a marvellous facination in these moon-lit nights; it is so like an inspiration to me.

I imagine from the brilliant display of light radiated from your Kingdom, that in magnificence it is pre-eminently superior to our earth. But still, I must say with the Poet, "My own green land forever." And "Young America" too, is without a parallel, if he does go into "delectable spasms" sometimes, putting on his "Sunday-face," and assume a nondescript-gait. I always shall admire his moustache and insinuating address, (I beg pardon for dissenting from your moonship's opinions.) We believe in these "go-ahead" boys, who dare to be original, and select their own way. "Fast young men" is an enviable sight these days,—they are fifty years in advance of the present age; who now don't adore them? Your lordship will not think this extravagant, I hope! If I wish to retain this idea, I must forbear to glance at your bright face, for I have narrowly escaped a fairy javelin of Cupid, and there is a bewitching lustre in your appearance, a mysterious power I'm unable to solve.

I have not come to a decision on your proposal yet; it all seems so like a hallowed dream or Elysian revery. You'll pardon my want of decission, remembering, I'm a mere school-girl.

Yours with profound regard, IONE.

P. S.—Perhaps I should be candid with you and tell you in the strictest confidence, that there is *one* among the lords of earth, in whom I realize my views of a gentleman; in him I perceive beautifully combined, all that can adorn, or elevate human nature: a noble countenance, a peerless symmetry of form, elegant and dignified manners,—a voice whose deep tones are all melody,—the soullit eye of a poet, and magnanimity and loftiness of soul; affluent in intellectual treasures, and a heart that is ever alive to the claims of others. He lives, not for himself, but to benefit his race; and oh! he loves me, and with him I would become *wise* and *better*, though not so exalted in station as if I shared your Throne. IONE.

S. F. COLLEGE.

FROM OUR FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 3.

For the Express.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Here let me acknowledge the reception of the "Express" in its enlarged and beautiful form. With an anlargement of interest within its provinces, its capabilities are thus keeping pace, so let me wish that its shadow may never grow less, and the pockets of its proprietors never become light.

To one separated from his home, nothing brings surer comfort than the arrival of the home paper. It brings its messages punctually, thus being better than the letters of one's friends—who await inclination to write. In other respects, too, there is a marked difference in the effects produced by those missives. You can tear off the wrapper of the paper, and devour its multifarious contents without palpitation or hesitancy, but what wanderer has not felt an undefinable dread of the very letter he had looked so anxiously for, and held it to his bosom with a strange fondness, yet feared to read? Who knows but that calamities and sorrows have been brooding over, or the Angel of Death alighted within, the circle where his heart loved to dwell, and that *that* letter bears the sad message! So the reading of the one is a *luxury*, while that of the other, a *rapture* (in a literal sense.) They stand to each other as thought to feeling, as business to attachment. The paper tells of the town, the letter of the *homes* of the town. The light gossip which is so dear to one far away,—the joys and sorrows of our friends, the prosperity of this one, the success of that one, even the gleeful meetings of the young and the "slight flirtations by the light of a chandelier;" or, on the other hand, the sorrow that oppresses some one's heart, or the shadow that clouds another's future,—all these are too personal for the columns of a paper, but are conveyed by the letter. For the useful and practical, however, the paper is essential, and how indispensable! In the paper, too, we have the smiling face, and polite bow for the *many*, in the letter, the hand-grasp that thrills your individual heart. The one the *outer* life, the other, the *inner*, and like Longfellow's bow without the cord, and Hiawatha without Minnehaha,—"Useless each without the other."

But I must return to my journey. From Murphy I went into Georgia, there bidding farewell to the old State. Of my toiling and hoping through the lonely regions I next traversed, it would be uninteresting to read, so I will not "bore" you reader, with it. Buffon somewhere defines Genius to be "a superior aptitude to patience," and I must be candid and confess that, often during the tedious and toilsome way, I had serious apprehensions of being gifted in that peculiar manner. Several times in my early life had I pined eagerly for the consciousness of being a *Genius*, but always, like the vulture which wished to be an eagle, I had to face the fact of being otherwise. But at some period of one's life, will the latent power within them appear, and their right to certain claims be undeniable.—And now if any of my school boy readers (or other than school boy) pine for the "gift," I may furnish a satisfactory prescription for them, and for which I cannot find it in my heart to charge more than "three postage stamps." Here it is. Get sick, very sick if possible, indeed have a dozen hemorrhages in a week or less, so that you will be so feeble you can't hold your eyes open without an effort,—bid your friends a willing farewell, however much they may be inclined to evoke a tear, get on a horse and ride—no one knows whither, but keep on, if it rains let it rain, don't mind the sudden changes of the wheather, get so hoarse that the man who overtakes you and speaks to you can't hear your reply, then you may make signs: at which let him ride off muttering something about your being "some fool or other," which you must believe,—meet every one with a smile, even that savage-looking "hero of a hundred free fights" who scans your well-stuffed saddle-bags:—do all this *without a murmur*, and you will be entitled to the epithet of a *Genius*—according to Buffon. What if the world will not acknowledge your right to it; who cares? You will have the happy conciousness within of being such, and that is sufficient, for Alexander Smith, whom the world calls a genius, says—

"A man can bear
A world's contempt when he has that within,
Which says he's worthy."

And then, dear *patient*, being according to Chapman "up to the chin in the Pierian flood;" that is, a full grown genius, you may have the evening of your journey brighter than its morning, for the wild North-easter will be changed to a luscious South-wind, when friends will soon greet you, and, sick though you be, it will be something of a luxury, while they watch your pale face, and with tender hands smooth your pillow, and with gentle voices cheer you. Then after your frame has grown stronger and your drooping spirits become brighter, do as that Doctor-cousin of yours bid you, take the other gun, and follow him over the hills, let the birds sing as merrily as they wish, and the brooklets murmur at your feet, be hopeful, catch life from the breezes, and vigor from the pure air, keep on, and when you go to town some day go to the store, and by reason of "legal weights" find yourself heavier by eighteen pounds than when you started. I think that in the exuberance of your joy, you will exclaim with Ben Johnson's satisfied man:

"I do not wish myself a bit taller, a bit shorter,
A bit stouter, a bit thinner than I am
At this very moment."

But enough of *badinage*. I will, therefore, close this letter with an incident. While I was in North Georgia I made the acquaintance of, and listened to, that accomplished scholar, and brilliant orator, Mr. Charles Wallace Howard, who was formerly pastor of the Huguenot Church, of Charleston. The beautiful anecdote which my readers may have seen going the round of the papers during the last six months with regard to the author of "Home, Sweet Home," is an extract from Mr. H.'s address which he delivered in Cassville last summer. He was a friend of Payne's, and thus from the man that had seen him, and perhaps near the spot where the scene occurred, it possessed a power and adaptation superior to anything I have recently heard. I will give the extract in full.

"Home, the dearest, sweetest word in our language—to anxious, care-worn, or even hard, stern man, above all things earthly, most dear.

"The laborer, when sinking under the summer's sun, thinks of eventide and his happy home, and bends himself refreshed to his toil.

"The sailor tempest-tossed as the mad waters are dashing by and the frantic winds are whirling his vessel as if a feather, and cowering before the storm, is almost ready to give up the ship, when thoughts of his far-off home come to his mind, and he is a man again. Wiping away with his hard hand the unaccustomed tear, he looks down into the binnacle with an undimmed eye, and plants his foot upon the deck with a firmer tread, and lays hold of the wheel with a grasp which no roll of the vessel can unloose.

"The warrior, wounded and weary, when the battle is over is well-nigh ready to lay him down and die, when in imagination he hears the sweet voices at home and the song they sing, is soldier rest, thy toils are over, and it is as an oil in his wounds and strength to his weakness, and his front is again erect, and his hand is again upon his sword, and he is again ready for the march or the conflict.

"A striking illustration of the depth and universality of this love of home, was given some years since to him who now addresses you, by John Howard Payne, the author of that favorite ballad, "Home, Sweet Home." It has been remarked as a sad but singular fact, that he who sang so sweetly of home, never had a home and died homeless, solitary and a stranger in the distant East.

"Payne, when on a visit to Middle Georgia, was very desirous of witnessing the games of the Cherokees before they were removed to the West. It was at a time when affairs in this section were in a critical position. It became necessary to establish a force, then called the Georgia Guard, both to protect the Indians and overawe designing white men, who were interfering with the operation of our State laws. As is the case always in such circumstances, some of the Guard were rude men, enforcing their authority with violence.

"Mr. Payne was warned that his visit would be attended with danger to himself, but he persisted, came to Cherokee Georgia, was seen by the Guard and taken prisoner.—On the night of his arrest, as the Guard and himself were lying around the camp-fire, perhaps not far from the spot where we are now assembled, one of the men began to sing "Home, Sweet Home." When he had finished, Payne told him that he was the author of that song. The effect was electric. The men started to their feet, unloosed his bonds and grasped his hands, declaring that the man who wrote Sweet Home could not be a traitor and should not be a prisoner, and the next morning dismissed him with deeds and words of kindness. The act was creditable to the men, and the highest compliment in the estimation of the author which his verses had ever received. It teaches that among the rudest of men the sentiment of home is as deeply implanted as among those of the highest social distinction."

I now promise, dear reader, that the next time I write, I'll say something of this Sunny clime, which possesses wonderful charms during the cold weather of these winter months. D. C. R.

Marianna, Florida.

☞It is stated that Gov. Stuart, of Missouri, can drink more poor corn whiskey than any other man in that State.

A Democratic "Confidential" Circular.

We have received from a friend in Raleigh, one of the "Confidential" Circulars, which was distributed among the Democratic members of the Legislature, recently, expressing fears for the salvation of the party, and urging members to act with more energy in the discharge of their public duties to the people. It is a curious document and shows the "shaking of dry-bones" in the Democratic bee-hive. We give it exactly as printed.—Here it is.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

An appeal to the Democratic members of the House of Commons of North Carolina.

The adjournment of the Legislature is now near at hand, and our political campaign—State and Federal—of 1860, with all the important results which must accompany its decision, will be conducted mainly in view of the doings of the Democracy in relation to the various plans of internal improvement that have been presented during the session. These are the great practical questions by which persons will be judged. With but two exceptions, these measures have been voted down in the House of Commons; and, from that action, a fatal danger is to be feared to the ascendency of the Democratic party of North Carolina. The State was Whig for years; and its traditions and principles take their complexion from the old Whig sentiment. It was only through the prostration of the old Whig party, when betrayed by Know-Nothingism, that the State went over to the Democratic side.—There has been, however, no radical and essential change in the views of the people upon general questions of public policy. These views are settled and permanent, and may be successfully appealed to, for the *utter overthrow of our party*, when we offer any grounds for it to our enemies.

Have not these grounds been given to the foes of the Democratic organization in the opposition of many Democratic members to the various internal improvement measures introduced at this session? Have we not put a powerful weapon into the hands of our opponents, with which, unless we promptly wrest it from their grasp, they will cut our throats at the next State elections?

The AYES AND NOES having been taken upon the several questions alluded to, an authentic and indisputable RECORD is thereby furnished by which our opponents will not fail to profit in the important canvass of 1860. Shall they be allowed to do so; and to go forward prosperously in the concoction of that shrewdly-devised plot of their leaders for the ruin of the Democratic party in North Carolina, which was indicated, only the other day, by no less an authority than the Raleigh *Standard*? SHALL NOT THIS RECORD BE CHANGED before it is *too late*? Will not every Democratic Commoner put himself right, at once, before the people?

LET IT BE REMEMBERED that our overthrow in 1860 involves *the loss of North Carolina to the Democracy* in the federal contest of that year, and perhaps the election of a BLACK REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT! Already are our enemies counting with confidence upon REVOLUTIONIZING THE STATE when that time comes. WILL YOU LET THEM DO SO?

MANY EASTERN DEMOCRATS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Agricultural College bill, from the House after some amendments, was passed by 25 yeas to 22 nays. Mr. Slidell urged his Cuba measure, and said he would move it as an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.—After devoting some time to the horse railroad the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Stephens endeavored unsuccessfully to bring up Territorial business for Tuesday and Wednesday. Various matters were discussed in Committee of the Whole, when the House took a recess till evening for general debate. During the discussion of the Tariff question in the evening session, Mr. Vance made a speech on the politics of the country. We take the following brief report of Mr. V.'s remarks from the National Intelligencer:

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the committee upon the subjects of the tariff, the public lands, and the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. He held himself ready, at the risk of being called a protectionist, to repel the odiousness of the doctrine that this country must keep on glorifying free-trade and borrowing money to pay the expenses of the Government. He was opposed to a tariff for protection simply; but as the Government was now spending more money than its income, they had either to raise the tariff to a level with the expenditures, or lower the expenditures to the present tariff, or walk into an insolvent court and file a schedule. He believed that specific duties were the fairest, simplest, and best for the merchant, the consumer, and the Government. In relation to the public lands, he agreed with Gen. Jackson, that they should not be kept as a source of revenue to the General Government, but should be distributed among the several States of the Union.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, a resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of abrogating the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The resolutions relative to the revenue were then taken up, when Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, made a lengthy speech in reply to Mr. Bigler of the day before. Mr. Slidell's Cuban bill was then taken up, and after a long parliamentary struggle, Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, introduced a substitute, the substance of which is to purchase Central America for the residence of the free negroes and that $50,000,000 be appropriated for that purpose.

The House struck from the legislative, executive, and judiciary bill, an item of $200,000 mileage for members of Congress, also an item of $250,000 for the purchase of a site for, and the erection of a building for court purposes in New York. It reduced the appropriation for the mints at New York and San Francisco, and added $167,000 to the deficiencies in the public printing. The bill passed in its amended form. Mr. Branch reported back from the committee on Foreign Affairs, a bill appropriating $30,000,000 for negotiating the purchase of Cuba. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Davis, of Miss., gave notice that he should move to substitute the word *take* for the word purchase in the bill. Mr. Bocock introduced a bill to increase the number of pursers and surgeons in the Navy.

News, &c.

From the Raleigh Register.

FEBUARY 5th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—It is apparent from the Standard of to-day that the editors of that sheet are endeavoring to hold the Opposition, as they choose to designate the Whigs and Americans of the present Legislature, responsible for not doing something to promote the progress of the Western North Carolina Rail Road.

It is not at all surprising, after the vote of the House of Commons on Thursday, that the Standard should take the alarm and seek to throw the responsibility from the shoulders of its own party, where it properly belongs, and foist it upon the backs of the opposition.

It will be well for the unterrified Democracy if their Organ can succeed in thus shifting the accountability; for as sure as the sun rises in the East and sets in the West, so sure will the people of North Carolina have regard enough for their own interests to *inquire*, and sense enough to *understand*, what party has the power to grant them relief and what party the power to withhold it, and then to hold those responsible, who, having this power, fail to exercise it in a proper way.

Let us now see how stands the case and where rests the responsibility.—The Democratic party has *Eighty* members in the House of Commons; the Opposition has only *forty*. In the Senate the Democracy has *thirty-two* members; the Opposition only *eighteen*—making on joint ballot a clear Democratic majority of *Fifty-four!* !—

Now, I most respectfully ask the Editors of the Standard (and I insist upon an answer) by what rule of logic can they hold the Whigs and Americans responsible for the short comings of a body in which they are overpowered by so large a majority? Do you think that Western North Carolina is peopled by a race of mortals destitute of common-sense? Do you take us for a set of *block-heads*, who have eyes, yet will not see, and ears, but will not hear, and understanding, but cannot perceive? Don't you think that our people *will see*, and *know*, and *understand* that this *Democratic Legislature* had the power, and wielded it too, to give relief to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, to the Fayetteville and Coalfields Railroad, and that they might have exercised the same, if they choose to have done so, in granting some little assistance to the Western North Carolina Railroad?

Judging by your editorial, Mr. Standard, it seems to me that you place a very low estimate upon the intelligence of the freemen of Western North Carolina; but let me warn you, ane *your* Democratic party, that those people will awaken you from the somnolesence into which you have fallen, and will astonish you by thundering into your ears, in tones not to be misunderstood, that *they* have at least sense enough to know, *that the party having the power, is the party to whom belongs the responsibility.*

LINVILLE.

North Carolina and New-York Flour.

The "Rowan Mills Family Flour" was compared this week with the celebrated "Hiram Smith's Double Extra" costing $8 in New York, and the decision given in favor of the Rowan Mills by one of our oldest merchants, who was the importer of the New York flour. Our people would consult their interests (to say nothing of State pride) by buying North Carolina instead of New York flour when they can get a better article at $1 to $2 per bbl. less.—*Newbern Progress.*

"Rowan Mills" are owned by O. G. Foard, Esqr., and located on the Railroad between Statesville and Salisbury See Mr. Foard's advertisement in the *Express*, wanting to purchase wheat in any quantity, and know that at the "Rowan Mills" you will always obtain a good price for the article.

Destruction of William & Mary College.

From the Petersburg Express.

It is with unfeigned regret that we annouce the total destruction of this justly celebrated seat of learning, one of those old land-marks which, dating from the earliest colonial times served to connect the past with the present in the history of our beloved Commonwealth.

Of the origin of the fire, which commenced in one of the western wings, at half-past two o'clock in the morning, but little is known with certainty. By day-break nothing but the bare walls were standing. The old Library, which contained thousands of volumes of rare interest, the contributions of potentates, and savans of all

countries, was totally lost. Of the 20,000 books, not one was saved. The loss is irreparable. The exceedingly rare and valuable chemical laboratory attached to the College, was also burned. There were about sixty students sleeping in or near the College, some of whom made narrow escapes from death, losing their clothing, &c. The College had for sometime been the scene of busy preparation for the 168 anniversary, which was to come off at an early day. There was an insurance $20,000 on the building, which will cover about one-fifth of the loss sustained on the edifice alone.. At the time of its destruction, every chair was filled with competent Professors, and it bid fair to attain its ancient renown.

Thirty Thousand Fights, Barreled up.

The Nashville Banner says: A very sedate gentleman from the rural districts passing through one of our ware-houses in market-street was arrested by a large number of barrels of *Red-Head* copper-distilled which obstructed his passage. How many barrels of whiskey have you in store, inquired our friend of an attache of the house with an air of great earnestness and interest. Three thousand promptly replied the interrogated.—Three thousand barrels, repeated the countryman, speaking *ten fights* to the barrel is a low estimate, and how many fights is that? *Thirty thousand*, replied the mathematical clerk. Thirty thousand fights barreled up in one house! What a war is in prospective! and he passed on.

Economy in Administration—Democratic Profession and Democratic Practice.

We apprehend the Democratic members of Congress are not sufficiently attentive to the interest of *economy*. They appear to forget that the Democratic party professes a special repugnance to extravagant appropriations. They appear to forget that the Democratic party came into power on a protest of profligacy of the Adams Administration. They appear to forget that under their own rule, the expenses of goverment have quintupled since the period of their triumph over federal corruption. They appear to forget the pledges of retrenchment and reform which they assumed by the adoption of the Cincinnati platform. In deference to the historic antecedents and positive engagements of the Democratic party, we have been obliged to expose instances of corrupt and extravagant expenditures under a Democratic Administration, and to demand a prompt and thorough redress of the abuse. As yet the Democratic Representatives in Congress have exhibited no disposition to respond to the popular clamor against Federal extravagance. A few individuals have been true to their obligations, but we regret to own that the majority of the party seem strangely indifferent to the integrity of Democratic faith and the purity of the Democratic practic. It is not too late, however, for amendment; and if the Democratic members of Congress are at all concerned for the ascendency of the party, they will address themselves with zeal and energy to the retrenchment of the federal expenditures.

The Democracy have nothing to apprehend from slavery agitation.—The issue upon which they are destined to fall will be the extravagance and corruption of their administration. If they would perpetuate their power, they must be more considerate of the interests of economy. Let them paraphrase Dunning's famous resolution, and declare that the expenditures of the federal government "have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished.—*Washington States.*

☞ It will be borne in mind that the *States* is a Democratic newspaper. What says the *Sentinel to this?*

A New Cuba Bill.

The President's $30,000,000 bill loses ground. Mr. Taylor's (of La.) bill, it is said, is likely to pass. It authorises the President to open negotiations for the cession of Cuba; to bind the U. S. for the payment to Spain, of a sum not to exceed $120,000,000, as a consideration for said cession, when completed by a treaty signed by the agents of the two governments and ratified by Spain; to cause bonds of the U. S. to be issued for the payment of the sum, or so much as may be required, and to deliver the same to the agent of Spain; said bonds divided into not less tkan six instalments, and payable in not more than thirty years, interest not to exceed five per cent.; Cuba, if at any time ceded to the U. S., may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Cuba, with a republican form of government—to be adopted by the people of the said island, by their delegates duly elected by the suffrages of the white males over the age of twenty-one years, and resident in the said island and citizens thereof, in convention assembled, with the consent of the U. S.; and that the said new State, so created as aforesaid, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, with four representatives until the next apportionment of representation, on an equal footing with the existing States.

A "very intelligent gentleman" in Washington writes to the Journal of Commerce that the passage of this bill "would secure the gem so long coveted. I have private intelligence from Spain which entirely satisfies me of this."

Don't this line fill up? Law yes!

Education.

The following is an extract from the Governor's Message of California, on Education and the Public Schools of that State:

"If we desire to elevate the character of society, improve public morals, lessen the number of juvenile offenders, diminish the expense of our Courts and Prisons, we must make ample provision for the education of all.

The records of every prison in the civilized world will show, that a very large majority of those who have been incarcerated are uneducated.

Ignorance and crime, although not inseparable, are, nevertheless, closely connected. How much better, how much cheaper, (if you take it as a question of economy,) to pay for the education of a youth, than to defray the expenses of his conviction in Court, and of supporting him for a series of years afterwards in prison.

In at least one of our sister States (Massachusetts), where a sufficient fund has been provided, laws have been enacted compelling the attendance of children in school, and the parents or guardians, or those having them in charge, subjected to a fine for not sending them.

In Austria, in Prussia, in Saxony, and some other European States, attendance upon the public schools is required by law.

If education is regarded so essential in despotic or monarchical Governments, how much more important is it in a Government like ours, founded upon the will of the People. Our Constitutions, our Laws, our Institutions, are created by the People; and their stability depends upon the general intelligence and enlightened patriotism of the masses.

With an ignorant, debased people, our Constitutions would be ropes of sand, and our Government an idle mockery, giving security to neither persons or property.

It required intelligent and educated men to found our Institutions, and it demands the same character of citizens to maintain and perpetuate them.

No one has a right to throw an ignorant uneducated youth upon the community, as the chances are that he will be vicious. I trust, that as soon as an ample fund is provided, some laws may be adopted compelling parents and guardians, having children under their charge, to send them to the schools.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which have surrounded us during our existence as a State, I have no hesitation in affirming, that we have accomplished more during the past five years, for the cause of education, than any other State in the Union. Colleges, Seminaries, and High Schools, which would reflect honor upon older States, have been established in our cities and towns, where young men are now being educated in the most thorough manner. They are founded upon private enterprise, unaided by Government patronage.

Our Public Schools, to which we contributed, during the past year, $55,382 71, are doing noble work in educating the masses, and preparing them for the high responsibilities which will ere long devolve upon them.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will show that there are now 40,530 children in the State, between the ages of four and eighteen. Number under four is 23,558, making the whole number of children 64,088, and of these nearly 2,000 are orphans. The total amount paid to teachers is $203,276, and the number of children attending the schools, 19,822. The aggregate amount expended for school purposes during the year, $339,914.

The noble men who are devoting their time and energies to the cause of education, have already placed our schools where they will compare favorably with those of other States."

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate, yesterday, the Rockingham Coalfields bill was so amended as to require the Road to commence at some point on the Virginia line near Danville, and to run not nearer than within twenty miles of the North Carolina Road. In this shape it passed its second reading.

The Cape Fear and Deep River improvement bill was referred to a joint select committee of fifteen.

The House bill authorizing the Treasurer to make sale of State bonds to the amount of $1,300,000, to meet State liabilities and to fund the debt, passed and was ordered to be enrolled.

The homestead bill from the House passed its second reading.

The House bill providing means for supporting the Insane Assylum for the next two years, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

In the House, a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to purchase one copy of Hawk's History of North Carolina for each Common School District in the State, to be paid for out of escheated property which now goes to the University, was passed and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill offered by Mr. Williams, to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad, was rejected, yeas 34, nays 55.

The bill to remove the restrictions on the guage of the French Broad Railroad was also rejected, yeas 43, nays 46.

The bill introduced by Mr. Ransom, to establish the Bank of North Carolina, was under discussion last night.

The two Houses have unanimously agreed to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock. The general impression seems to be that they will not rescind, but will adjourn at time agreed upon.—*Standard*, 15th *instant*

North Carolina Flour going to New York.—We learn that about 140 barrels Family and Extra Flour from Messrs. O. G. & J. F. Foard, of Rowan Mills, N. C., have just been received here by Railroad, for the purpose of being shipped to New York.—*Newbern Progress.*

Rudolph says that once upon a time a colored cook expected company, of her own kind, and was at a loss to entertain her friends. Her mistress said "Chloe, you must make an apology." "Good Lord! missus, how can I make! I got no eggs, no butter, no nothing to make it with!"

☞ The Wilmington Herald records the death in that city of Mr. John Hathaway.—He was the oldest merchant in Wilmington, and was hihhly esteemed by all who knew him. The flags of the shipping and the custom-houses were displayed at half-mast, and the merchants generally closed their stores as soon as his death was announced.

Commercial.

List of persons having goods remaining at the Statesville Depot up to February 16, 1859.

Jos Wheeler 1pdg. Rev W B Richardson 3pdgs, W C Line 1 pdg, J Johnson 1pdg. E Falls, J A Hunt, R F Simonton, R C Gilbrath 2 bbls, C S Brown, A N Erwin 1pdg, J F Alexander & co., M Rufty, Dr Y S Dean J B Andrews, R L Abernathy, J M Carson, D McKenzie 1pdg, M & C Hox, W H Baily 1500lb, J Harper & Son 500lb, Bill Jenkins 1pc marble, S McFarland 1do, J Sherrill 1do M Baily 1 do, Gray, Bryan & co 1 lot do, P Eller 1 do.

Advertisements.

SPRING, 1859.

NEW AND CHEAP

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HOPKINS, HULL, & ATKINSON,
258 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE,

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their

SPRING STOCK

Of British, French, and American **DRY GOODS.** We have taken great pains to select a Stock suited to the wants of the Southern and Western Merchants, which

We will sell low to safe and prompt

Buyers. Our Stock is very large, and embraces such an assortment as will enable a merchant to buy of us **with the best advantage to himself,** all the goods he may need in our line. In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us shall be carefully attended to, and goods dispatched promptly.

HOPKINS, HULL, & ATKINSON.

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBT. HULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON, } BALTIMORE, Feb. 15, 1859.

11-2m

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

R. M. OATES & Co.,

Have in Store and for Sale,

At Charleston Prices,

A Large Stock of

GROCERIES.

A portion of which consist of the following articles:

1,000 Sacks SALT, (seamless.)
100 Sacks RIO COFFEE.
20 Sacks JAVA.
46 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR.
50 Bbls. COFFEE SUGARS.
40 Hhds. W. I. MOLASSES.
75 Bbls. N. O. do.
40 Kits No. 1 & 2 MACKEREL.
20 half barrels do.
10,000 lbs. Briggs IRON, ass'd.
SPICE, PEPPER, GINGER, and various other articles.

WE

Are the exclusive Agents for the sale of

Kettleworth's Manipulated

GUANO.

20 Tons now on hand, at the following prices:

No. 1, $56 per ton.
No. 2, $51 per ton.

We have pamphlets to furnish any person information in regard to its use.

R. M. OATES, | L. S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-5t

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

CHARLOTTE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE,
11-tf Agent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT
No. 5 Granite Range,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public at large, that they will always keep a large and handsome stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Walking Canes, Clocks, and Fancy Goods,

Which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for old silver. Give us a call, and judge for yourselves, and if you want your Watches put up in good order, give us a trial, and we will guarantee that they will be done better and cheaper than at any other house in North Carolina.

All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch.

J. G. WILKINSON & Co.

Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-1m

OLD SILVER.

500 OUNCES OLD SILVER

WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR JEWELRY.

Call at

No. 5 Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. G. WILKINSON & Co.

Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-2m

PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the 1st day of July last.

J. W. STOCKTON.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-tf

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

Furniture WARE ROOMS,
IN
Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. SANDERS & Co.

Are constantly receiving from New York, Boston, &c., a general assortment of fine and fashionable FURNITURE, which they will sell at extremely low prices for Cash, and every article warranted to give satisfaction. Those in want of **good Furniture,** at **very low prices,** will please give them a call.

Also, on hand,

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

J. M. SANDERS & Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Feb. 11, 1859.—10-1y

FRESH
Landreth & Son's
GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED, a large and well-selected supply of GARDEN SEEDS, direct from the celebrated firm of LANDRETH & SON, for sale at

THE VARIETY STORE
OF
S. J. RICKERT,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

Feb. 11, 1859.—10-tf

Building Lot for Sale
IN STATESVILLE.

The Lot lying between the Post Office and Jos. W. Stockton's corner, measuring 32 feet front and 109 back, is for sale. Those wishing to purchase will please apply to Mr. C. A. CARLTON.

JOHN H. DALTON.

Feb. 11, 1859.—10-tf

Land and Negroes
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell, at the late Residence of PLACEBO HOUSTON, Deceased,

On the 16th day of March,

THE VALUABLE FARM

Belonging to the said Deceased, consisting of 1,650 or 1,800 acres, including his Dwelling, and all necessary Out-buildings. The larger part is in woodland, well timbered, and well adapted to the growth of Tobacco. There are 150 or 200 acres of low grounds in cultivation.

Also, at the same time and place, all the property belonging to said Estate, consisting of

18 NEGROES,

Men, Women, and Children, most of them being young and likely, including 2 good Blacksmiths.

Also,

A good stock of Mules and Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, several hundred bushels of Corn and Wheat, Hay, &c., 2 sets Blacksmith's Tools, several Wagons, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate will please come forward and make payments, and those having claims against the Estate will present them for payment.

JOHN H. DALTON,
February 9, 1859. Executor.

I will also Sell Privately,

LOT No. 3, in the TOWN of NEWTON, Catawba County,

AND

LOT No. 3, in the TOWN of MOCKSVILLE, Davie County.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address the Subscriber, at Houstonville, Iredell County, N. C.

10-5t JOHN H. DALTON.

Watchman copy until day of sale, and forward bill to subscriber.

5 Bbls. Machine Oil,

Very superior, **at only $1.25** ℔ gallon.

W. H. WYATT,
Salisbury, N. C.

5 Bbls. Machine Oil,

Refined Lard Oil, **at only 75** cts. ℔ gal.

W. H. WYATT,
Salisbury, N. C.

10 Bbls. Tanner's Oil

A Superior Article, **at $15. per bbl.**

W. H. WYATT,
Salisbury, N. C.

5 Bbls. Tanner's Oil,

Warranted Pure Straits. **$1.** ℔ gal.

W. H. WYATT,
Salisbury, N. C.

15 Bbls. Varnish,

Damar, Japan, Leather, Coach Body, Asphaltum, Copal, Furniture, and Picture,

Sold at Manufacturers' prices, by

W. H. WYATT,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGIST,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.

REDCLOVER, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD, LAWN GRASS,

And

A general assortment of

Landreth's Garden Seeds,

Just received, by

W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST,
Salisbury, N. C.

Feb. 4, 1859—9-2m

Robbery!

ON Saturday night, the 5th instant, while asleep in my bed, and my clothes on a chair, my room was entered by the door by a thief and my pocket book taken out of my waistcoat pocket, containing $11 in bank notes, a note on Susanna Bunk for $5, two or three notes on Fayette Bunk, one dollar note on Daniel Benfield, three dollars in receipts and some other papers, of use to me only. And on the next Monday night, a small jeans purse, containing $1 50 was taken out of my pantaloons pocket at the same place.

Store-keepers and others will please notice the passing of such by suspicious persons.

I am an old man of 85 years and live alon.

Feb 18 11 JOHN MOORE.

NEW CROP
Molasses.

5 hhds. Prime New Crop MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, just received, and for sale by

Wm. S. CASON.

Feb. 4, 1859.—9-1m

Look Here!

If you owe us, and intend to pay, come up and say so, *between now and February Court week.* After that time our claims will be put out for collection. *We mean what we say.*

REESE & STIREWALT.

Jan. 28, 1859.—8-tf

New Crop
MOLASSES

600 **Hhds.** of **choice** New Crop Cuba Molasses, expected direct from Cuba during the month.

For sale by

HATHAWAY & Co.
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 10, 1859.—6-1m.

W. H. Wyatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.
Irwin's Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Offer a very large and varied Stock of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
&c.

OILS, &c.

Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard, and Machinery.

TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to $1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.

LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.

BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl.—very low.

VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.

JAPANS, Black and Brown.

PAINTS, &c.

PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 8¼ to 12¼ cts. per lb.

SNOW-WHITE ZINK, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNT and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.

A large assortment of

PAINT BRUSHES.

French and American

WINDOW GLASS,

From 8X10 to 30X44.

PUTTY,

Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.

French, English, and German

PERFUMERY.

TOILETTE COMBS AND BRUSHES.

GENUINE COLOGNE.

Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.

Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.

Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills** and **Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.

FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.

SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.

CIGARS, by the 1,000.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Just received, from **Landreth & Son,** of PHILADELPHIA, and from **Thorburn,** of NEW YORK.

GRASS SEEDS, last crop;

RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.

List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
Charlotte, N. Carolina.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-1y

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE

15 *or* 20 *Likely Young Negroes,*

For which he will pay the highest cash prices. All communications addressed to me at Statesville, will receive prompt attention.

Y. S. DEAN.

Dec. 22, 1858. 3-tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the FEMALE COLLEGE will pay their subscriptions to JOS. W. STOCKTON.

We are in imminent need of funds.

Dec. 34, 1858. 4-tf

TANYARD,

Having bought my PARTNER'S INTEREST in the **STATESVILLE TANYARD,** together with *Stock, Notes, and Book Accounts,* I am now sole proprietor of the concern, and expect to carry on the business pretty extensively. Myself or my Agent will always be found in attendance, to accommodate in any way desirable.

GOOD HIDES always acceptable at the Yard.

All those indebted to the late firm are requested to pay up. Good Hides taken in discount on the old claims, or any way.

Good Leather given in exchage, or cash paid for Hides.

S. A. SHARPE.

Jan. 28.—8-3t

HENDERSON & ENNIS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS,
Medicines,
AND
Chemicals,

Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

Something Good.

BLUE FISH AND MULLETS,
Of the best quality, for sale.

SALT,
In large seamless sacks, cheap for cash.

J. W. STOCKTON.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-tf

North Carolina Mechanics'
SNOW CAMP
Machine Shop
AND
Foundry,
ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER
Wheat Threshing Machines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery.

The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.

Sugar Cane Crushers.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers,* which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Stump Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had m any years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.

☞ E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR,

Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858.

Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:

One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co. This is a first-rate article, well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen.

One Donble Iron Spout Corn Sheller, by the same parties; very good at the price, and very well made.

One Cutting Machine, for cutting oats, straw, fodder, shucks, or corn-stalks; a first-rate machine, requiring less hand power than any thing of the kind to do the same work.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6mo

Snow Camp Machine Shop, Alamance.

Persons wanting to purchase Threshing Machines, Sugar Mills, Circular Saws, and other Machinery (for which see advertisement.) will find this the best Foundry in the State at which to procure them. The partners are all mechanics, and will send nothing but first rate jobs, *warranted.* Orders for work wanted to be delivered next Spring and Summer, should be sent in at once, either to the Agents in Statesville, or S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C. A list of Prices may be seen at the Agency in Statesville, where orders will be received.

For Rent,
AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

The Subscriber has an

EXCELLENT STORE,

With suitable Rooms attached for Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which he will rent for any number of years, if application be made soon. Possession can be given immediately.

H. P. HELPER.

Feb. 4, 1859.—9-3w

Just received,

And for sale by

T. H. McRORIE,

SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, MOLASSES, SODA, SOLE LEATHER,

A large and well-selected assortment of KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON;

Also,

RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY GRASS SEED,
ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

Jan. 28, 1859.

All persons indebted to me, by note or otherwise, are requested to pay up by February Court. T. H. McRORIE.

8-tf

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals,
EXTRACTS,
PHARMACEUTICAL
Preparations,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
&c., &c.,

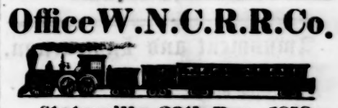
Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S
Drug Store,
SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.



Statesville, 30th Dec., 1858.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., That Books of Subscription be opened for sixty days from and after the 1st January, 1859, at the following places, and under the directions of the following persons, or any three of them, for the sum of $300,000, being the estimated sum necessary to be subscribed by solvent persons or counties, to construct and complete the 2nd Division of the W. N. C. R. R. from Morganton to Old Fort, in McDowell County:—

Salisbury, under the direction of A. Henderson, J. I. Shaver, B. F. Fraley, D. A. Davis, Wm. Murphy.
Statesville, under the direction of J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, L. Q. Sharpe, W. F. Watts, Hugh Reynolds.
Newton, under the direction of Jonas Bost, John Wilfong, George Sitzer, D. B. Gaither, M. L. McCorkle.
Morganton, under the direction of E. J. Erwan, Thos. G. Walton, W. F. McKesson, C. M. Avery, Alex'r Duckworth.
Marion, under the direction of Wm. Murphy, Jasper Neal, Alvery Bergin, A. M. Erwin, and J. L. Carson.
Lenoir, under the direction of James Harper, R. B. Bogle, C. C. Jones, Smith Powell, Ed. Jones, or any three of them.
Taylorsville, under the direction of Jos. M. Bogle, A. C. McIntosh, A. Carson, Robert Wilson, W. G. James, or any three of them.
Asheville, under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, A. S. Merriman, John Bergin.

At the expiration of sixty days the Commissioners will please forward the Books to this Office.

R. F. SIMONTON,
5-2m. Sec'y & Treas'r.

News, Asheville, copy 2 months

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic,* easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic,* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to inject its mucbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics.* It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, perfectly developed. The health is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of this function; whether the *Liver* be right, the whole system suffers in consequence; and having ceased to do its duty, one of the most common practice of more than twenty else sufficient to commence the it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is blest with **Liver Complaint,** has but to try a bottle, and These Gums remove all the system, supplying in their invigorating the stomach, **purifying the blood,** whole machinery, removing affecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are **better, prevented,** by **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient and prevent the food from Only one dose taken before

Jaundice removes all symptoms of the bottle taken for lowness or unnatural color

One dose taken a short gor to the appetite, and makes

One dose often repeated **rhœa** in its worst forms. **Bowel** complaints yield to one or two doses even of children; there is no surer, the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending it as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers** of a **Bilious** type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver Complaint,** from the worst *Jaundice or Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York.

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold Wholesale by*

S. J. RICKERT.

Statesville Feb. 16-11

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York.

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold Wholesale by*

S. J. RICKERT.

Statesville Feb. 16-11

HOFFLIN'S
Clothing Emporium,
MANSION HOUSE CORNER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

Where the best assortment of **Ready Made Clothing** is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.

My Stock consists of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

M. HOFFLIN,
Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.
Jan'y 7, 1859.—5-6m

White Thievs, Ahoy!

IF the *White-men* that stole my GRINDSTONE out of my yard and Sign-Board, will get some Negroe to bring them home in daylight and put them where they got them; they possibly may escape showing their complection at the Court-House. The articles were taken on last Monday night.

Feb 18 11 JAS. H. KENNEDY.

Wanted,

At the Iredell Express Office, 5,000 good and responsible **Subscriptions,** for which the very best Paper will be exchanged

Poetry.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

Sharon.

BY ELITHAM.

Sharon! There's magic in the sound;
There's not a lovelier spot of ground
That can be found in any clime,
Beneath the brilliant sun that shines.

Each gentle gale that floats along,
In accents sweet repeats the song:
Sharon, thou Paradise of earth,
"Thou land of dulcet songs of mirth."

Her superfice is strewn with flowers,—
Like pleasant labyrinthian bowers—
And like the roseate tints of morn
Before the dew of heaven is gone.

The Sithera that of her sings,
Has ne'er begun to tune her strings;
But when in truth her voice she'll raise,
The chief of muse will stand amazed.

That which adds to her renown
Is e'er within her portals found:
'Tis virtue's lamp and virtue's fame
Whose dazzling beams proclaim her name.

Thy name's enshrined in every heart,
And beauty gleams from every part;
Oh! may no envy mar thy peace,
Or hatred cause thy joy to cease.

"Long may her flowers untrampl'd spring,
Her harvest waive, her glory rise;
Until old time shall fold his wings,
Remains earth's loveliest Paradise."

Amusment and Instruction.

A Heroine of '76.

BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

I don't like to hear the noise of the hammers. The dull sound of laboring picks breaks upon the air with monotonous regularity. They are making tracks for a railroad in this town. I am not pleased with the 'improvement,' as some call it, for a pleasant farm house and its surrounding fields that sloped from high undulating hills, have vanished forever at its nod.

The great genius of enterprise, with his ugly shears of commerce, is clipping at the wings of poetry and romance, till I fear, by and by, they will only have power to flap along the ground, their ethereal faculties chained down to stock-taking and invoices.

I am sorry the house has gone, for there are some recollections connected with its history for the sake of which it should have been spared. An old red farm house, surrounded by fields of waving grain and corn in the autumn time, and overhung by the branches of various fruit trees, goldened with the fullness of time, is a sight of picturesque beauty in a rich valley, especially if a fine old mountain looms up in the back-ground, or a deep shade of forest trees stretches away into the clear, mellow atmosphere beyond.

In that one before us, (I am speaking now as it stood in the old spot,) the widow of a noble Pierpont lived some twenty years ago. The lady was a fine specimen of old time women; dignified, even commanding in manner, with a fresh bloom upon her cheek, a finely moulded forehead, and a deep, earnest expression in her yet bright eyes.

She was a woman of refined and cultivated intellectual powers; a woman who, in youth, had known no stint of wealth; whose mind was stored with classic lore; who had never, till she emigrated to the wilderness of the new world, soiled her white fingers with even household work.

Father and husband were both dead. The bones of the former reposed in another country beneath a marble monument; the latter had now slept two years in the little burying-ground beside the wooden church, in sight of the red farm house, and a small grey stone marked the spot where his ashes mingled with the dust. One day, during the hardest campaign of sturdy soldiers, Madame Pierpont was all alone at the farm. Pomp, a negroe servant, had gone on some errand that would detain him till night fall, and Aleck, the hired man, had wounded his hand in the morning with an axe so that he was quite disabled, and obliged to return to his home, about a mile distant, which by the way, was the nearest homestead to the old red farm house.

The widow's four brave sons, varying from eighteen to twenty-six, had started out, but two days previous, for the field of their country's battle.

While the widow realized that in all probability some, perhaps all of her treasures would be smitten by the ruthless hand of war, her cheek was still unblanched, and a holy hope sat in the repose of her beautiful features. Only now and then she turned to open the Bible before her, and read a few consoling passages and straightway resumed her work with a trusting smile. Ah! patriotism found an enduring home in many such a gentle breast.

Suddenly from a distance came a sound like the trampling of horses' feet, and a great cloud of smoke betokened the approach of travelers hurrying to their destination. The widow moved to the door, and, shading her eyes from the intense sunshine, watched their progress. They drew near, and in another moment three horsemen drew up before the door.

They wore the military costume, and were all fine looking men. The foremost gentleman far exceeded the others by his imposing figure, and the greatness of his countenance. It required no introduction to show that this was George Washington. With that courtesy which always characterised him, he bowed gracefully to Madame Pierpont, as he blandly asked if he could find rest and refreshment.

Our horses are wearied—we have ridden since nine this morning, and would fain recruit, he added.

Certainly, gentlemen, and welcome, she replied smilingly, throwing wide open the inner door as they dismounted.

Our poor beasts, said one of the officers, patting his smoking horse, would that they could be attended to immediately. Is there a groom or a servant about your house, Madam, who could rub them down and feed them? I will reward him liberally.

We would ask no reward in this household, sir, replied the widow; if you will lead them round they shall be cared for.

Make youselves perfectly comfortable, gentlemen, said the wife, and excuse while I prepare your refreshments. You must be hungry, as well as fatigued.

In another minute the widow was in the stable unsaddling the poor horses—work to which she was unaccustomed, but which she nevertheless could do in time of need, being a woman of strong, muscular frame, and great self or not at all. As for men and horses they were completely jaded out. She, with clean straw, rubbed the animals down with her own hands, led them into their stalls, and prepared and gave them food. After changing her dress, the widow returned again to the parlor, where the officers having unbuckled their swords and doffed their caps, were conversing together evidently enjoying a delightful rest.

As the widow stepped over the threshold of the room, one of the officers remarked to his companions—

He was one of my best men, and as fine a looking young fellow as ever volunteered.

Do you speak of young Pierpont? he asked.

Yes, he fell yesterday, piereed by three balls—poor fellow, it was a hard fate for such a boy.

For one moment the cheek of the woman was blanche, the heart of the mother shocked, but she spoke almost calmly, as she asked—

Which one was it, sir?

Henry Pierpont, if I'm not mistaken. Was he known to you?

Was *he* known to *her*! Oh! the torture that followed that question! Henry! her noble first born. He who had taken the place of the dead at their board, and with a gravity beyond his years, carried out the plans of his father left unfinished.

And now his eyes were closed forever, his locks soiled in the dust.—Oh! the thought was anguish! A deadly faintness came over her, but she rallied with great offort, and said as calmly as before, as she turned her whitening cheek away:

He was my son, sir.

They did not see her face as she walked quickly, but firmly from the room.

Now, God forgive me! I feel as if I had done a cowardly thing, murmured the officer, while his lips grew pale with emotion. Come here to partake of this woman's hospitality, I have cruelly stabbed her to the heart.

Destitution in New York.

From the New York *Times* of the 24th ultimo, we copy the following account of a sad case of destitution, despair, and attempted suicide and murder of her own child by a mother:

At a late hour on Saturday evening, an officer of the Second Ward discovered a woman and her little girl wandering about the streets.—Thinking from her hesitating walk that she had perhaps lost her way, he kindly inquired if such was the case. The woman told him she was without a lodging place, and that she and her little one had not tasted food since morning. She was taken to the station-house and temporarily cared for. She and her child were both very scantily dressed, neither having a shawl or a cloak to protect themselves from the bitter cold. The woman gave her name as Maria Burke, and after being revived by nourishing food told a sad and—as subsequent investigation proved—a truthful story regarding herself. Her husband is a sailor. He has been absent a long time, and she is fearful that he is dead To support herself and child she had sold her furniture piece by piece, and pawned her clothing. Unable to procure work, or means to pay her rent, she had been thrust into the street.—She walked the streets for hours, in the vain hope of obtaining some relief, although she did not ask for aid. At length, becoming desperate, she pawned a coarse woolen blanket, that was wrapped around her child in lieu of a shawl, and with the proceeds bought some laudanum, administered a third of it to her child, and drank the remainder herself. The poison did not prove as potent as she expected, and her intentions were fortunately frustrated. The manners of the unfortunate woman were indicative of some refinement and unusual intelligence. Both mother and child were yesterday given in charge of the Alms-house authorities.

How to Keep Meat from Spoiling.

At this season of the year, when persons are putting up their meat, it often happens that a sudden change in the weather or other cause gives a tendency to the meat to become tainted. This may be completely remedied by taking a quart of water and pouring in two or three tablespoonfuls of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, which may be had at any Drug Store, and then, after washing the meat in pure water, wash the affected parts thoroughly with the preparation. After using the Fluid thoroughly the meat be again rinsed in pure cold water.—If the meat is badly tainted, a larger quantity of the Fluid to the same quantity of water should be used.

To housekeepers this information will be very valuable for more purposes than to prevent meat from spoiling. It will apply to removing rancidity from butter or lard, with the same result—taking pains to have the Fluid come in contact with every portion of the tainted article.

We have frequently tried this simple plan ourselves and known others to try it, and have never known it fail. It entirely removes all offensive odor and makes the meat as sweet and solid as it ever was.—*South. C. Advo.*

Newspaper Literature.

The Memphis Bulletin pays a high compliment to the newspaper literature of our country, and says it has "seen in little country newspapers prose articles of genuine merit—articles in which were displayed the highest order of capacity, and yet, beyond the narrow circle of a county, where, perhaps, they were not and could not be appreciated, were never read, nor even heard of. We open every week in our office country papers, whose editorials would adorn the great city papers, and make their reputation. But they pass away after being glanced over, and are seen no more.

There is a great amount of talent in the country that could be made the basis of splendid reputation: but it wants a theatre for display. Like the cold steel, it must be smitten to produce fire. It is modest, timid, and retiring, and lives in oblivious shades, while contemporaneous and arrogant ignorance takes the lead in all public matters, and gathers all the laurels to be won.

Look at the second and third classes of conspicuous men among us. What they lack in capacity they make up in an article commonly called 'brass.' They have stepped in where the highest capacities feared to tread. They reap honors, emolument, and wealth, while the timid children of genius, like the glow-worm, shine in obscurity, and go wanting all all their days.

He will indeed be a benefactor who shall teach true merit how to be courageous."

Culture of Violets.

The cultivation of the violet is very simple. It may easily be increased by dividing the roots in the Spring or Fall, and also by layers and pipings. To obtain new varieties, the seeds from the best sorts should be gathered as they become ripe, and sown directly. The plants will appear in about fourteen days. Those of the spring sowing will bloom in autumn, and autumn plants in the spring; and if they are proteted from the summer sun after ten o'clock in the forenoon, they will continue to bloom until the frosts become severe. Indeed, this lovely little flower posseses the quality of blooming while the coming frosts of autumn have put most other plants to sleep for the winter, and it is sometimes seen, in a moderate winter, partially covered with snow, with its buds ready formed to usher in young spring.

Strange Suicide—Died in his own Vault.

A suicide was discovered yesterday, attended with circumstances as strange and perhaps it might be said as unnaturally shocking, as any we have ever seen recorded. It was that of a man advanced in life, destroying himself through the medium of poison, swallowing the fatal dose in, or near, his own burial place, and laying himself out to in a vault he had purchased as a last resting place for his own remains and those of his family. The body of the man was discovered yesterday by the sexton of the Greenwood Cemetary, in a vault of that place of interment, and a bottle that had contained the life-destroying fluid, was found by his side. The sexton knew the deceased, and acquainted his wife with the affair, and by him the coroner became informed of the circumstance. The investigation by the coroner, however, had to be postponed until to-day. Ill success in life, it may be presumed, was the motive for suicide, as the following had been written by deceased—"I don't want my Son to be a poor Carpenter. I would Rather he would Be a Clodhopper or Some other hopper." Before he left home he told his wife she would not see him again. We believe he was a ship-carpenter named Rupert, and resided in Algiers.—*N. N. Delta.*

Grafting the Grape Vine.

We have met with many experienced persons who have never seen the Grape Vine grafted. The process is so easy, that thousands who are anxious to posess the newer varieties, should especially take care of their old roots; and insert scions of the new. No clay or covering of the grafted part is necessary, beyond the natural soil, below which the graft is to be inserted. Saw off your stock, and put in your scion with two or three buds, wedge-fashion, as in the cleft grafting of fruit trees, and then cover up a few inches, leaving one or two buds above ground; where the stock is very large, and inconvenient to split, a gimlet-hole, so made as to bring the two barks together, answers. The sprouts of the old stock as they spring up to rob the graft, must be pulled off. Grafts often bear some fine clusters the first season of their growth, and many more the second year. In this way, the old stocks of wild grapes removed from the woods are very useful with due care. We have lately seen an old Catawba vine that was desirable for shade, forty feet off laid down for a year till it had rooted well, and then grafted with perfect success, and fruit the first season.—*Horticul't.*

Curious Restoration of the loss of Voice.

A correspondent informs us of the following curious circumstance: A respectable young married woman had been deprived of her voice for several months, so that she could only speak in an almost inarticulate whisper. One night lately, being a short distance from home, she was frightened by a goat which she suddenly encountered lying in her path, and being apprehensive that the animal was going to attack her, she not only made the attempt but positively uttered a loud scream. From that moment her voice was restored.—*Birming. Post.*

Courage in Woman.

There is a branch of general education which is not thought at all necessary for women as regards which, indeed it is well if they are not brought up to cultivate the opposite. Women are not taught to be courageous. Indeed, to some persons, this may seem as unnecessary for women as latin or greek. Yet there are few things that would tend to make women happier in themselves, and more acceptable to those with whom they live, than courage. There are many women of the present day, sensible women in other things—whose panic terrors are a frequent source of discomfort to themselves and those around them.—Now, it is a great mistake to imagine that hardness must go with courage; and that the bloom of gentleness and sympathy must all be rubbed off by that vigor of mind which gives presence of mind, enables a person to be useful in peril, and make the desire to assist to overcome the sickliness of sensibility. So far from courage being unfeminine, there is a peculiar grace and dignity in those beings who have little active power of attack or defense, passing through danger with a moral courage which is equal to that of the strongest. We see this in great things. We perfectly appreciate the sweet and noble dignity of Anne Boleyn, a Mary Queen of Scots, or a Antoinette. We see that it is grand for the delicately bred, high-nurtured, helpless personages to meet death with a silence and confidence like his own. *There is no beauty in fear.*—It is a mean, ugly, disheveled creature. No statue can be made of it that a woman would wish to see herself.

Saturday Night.

"Beautiful, exceeding beautiful," used to be the approach of Sunday in old times, with its threshold made of a Saturday night. The tide of passion snd glow of ambition went down with Saturday's sun, and the life's fever was followed by a sleep, the black smith's bellows grew breathless, and his hammer lay silent upon the anvil; the fitful tinkling of a bell denoted the late wanderer of the flock safe in the fold; the mill's "big wheel" stood still, and the upper and lower sections of its battened door were closed; the "ironing" of the old fashioned mother was aired and folded, and laid away; the last loaf was drawn from the glowing cavern of the old brick oven; the boys had come back from the creek, their brown feet twinkling lighter in the grass, and their damp hair a shade lighter than it was; a light glimmers dimly though the great windows of the church; young men and maidens go in by pairs, and pretty soon through the shadowy air, there float the blended voices of that we used to love, in Windham, Mear and Silver street, "Dundee's wild and warbling measure rose," and sweet old Corinth falls upon the ear; the moon surmounts the woods, and rides a moment like a ship upon the leafy waves, and then bears away for the blue waters of God's Ægean, and over all that scene of night it rules. The dews grow radiant and restless in the grass beneath it, as if earth were our mother, and she really breathed; the mist of grey that with the willows fringe the stream, are silver, and the memory of that hour is gold.—*Chicago Journal.*

How to Staunch Blood.

Take the fine dust of tea or the scrapings of the inside of tanned leather, and bind it close upon the wound, and blood will soon cease to flow. These articles are at all times accessible and easy to obtain. After the blood has ceased to flow, laudanum may be advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard to these instructions will save agitation of mind and running for the surgeon, who would probably make no better prescription if present.

A boy preacher, named Williams, aged 14 years, the son of a railroad-porter, is creating a great sensation in Wales.

No less than three wowen were taken into custody in New York, one evening recently, for appearing in the streets in male costume.

A Dutchman's heart-rending soliloquy is discribed thus: She lofes Shon Mickle so much petter as I pecause he's cot koople dollars more as I has!

Foote expressed the belief that a certain miser would take the beam out of his eye, if he knew he could sell the timber.

Why did Job always sleep cold?—Kase he had poor comforters.

Time flies fast, but every musician of any note can beat time.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

MONTHS.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
January,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M.
Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.

WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs same days at 6 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

Advertisements.

☞ Valuable Land

FOR SALE

On South Yadkin, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. I also offer, my tract of **200 acres** more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Baley, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwelling Houses, Kitchen, Negroe houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH.
Nov. 26 52tf Liberty Hill, N. C.

Printing Press AND Materials FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Types, we offer for sale, the Press and Types on which the "Asheboro' Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-tf

PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the 1st day of July last.

J. W. STOCKTON.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-tf

My Last Advertisement!

Having closed up my business in Statesville, I have placed all my ACCOUNTS and NOTES in the hands of **Mr. A. W. JAMISON**, who is authorized to receive money due me, and give receipts for the same; and for the gratification of my customers I will say, that he is instructed to place all accounts unpaid by May Court in the hands of an officer for collection.

HENRY W. AYER.
Jan'y 10, 1858.—6-4w

House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a **House and Lot**, in Statesville, near the Female College. The lot contains two acres of ground, the improvements have all been put up within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent *water*. Any person desirous of locating in this healty and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.

Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.
Oct. 1st 44tf

WILSON & NEWHARD, WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

August 28th, 1858.

New MARBLE YARD.

H. N. MALCOLM,
Practical Marble Cutter,
Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLE TOPS, and all kind of work in the Marble Line, of either IMPORTED ITALIAN or

AMREICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c, at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c

November 5, 1858 49tf

MARBLE.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order anything in the line of

MONUMENTS,

HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES or Furniture Marble, and warrant satisfaction. Call or send your orders.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GRAY, BRYAN & Co,
Salisbury, N. C.

STATESVILLE
Male Academy,

J. B. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions, of 21 Weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

RATES OF TUITION.

Ordinary English branches, per Ses.,	$ 8.00
Higher " " "	12.00
Classical Department, . . "	15.00

Tactics and Drill carefully attended to without extra charge.

Dec. 24, 1858. 4-tf

THE
Chickering & Son's 34 Prize MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectfully that he guarantees every Instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

Address,
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Nov. 3, 1859. Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

New Fall and Winter GOODS!

T. H. McRORIE,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Iredell and the public generally, that he has received and now offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very large and well assorted stock of

GOODS—

Embracing almost every article kept in an extensive

Retail Store.

Bees wax, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Tow Linen, Linsey Cloth, Rags Country Produce, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received, particularly from CASH Customers,—It will be my effort to hold out inducements to such customers, and thereby enlarge my Cash sales. Oct 15, 1858. 46tf

Notice.

We have Land, Wagons, Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, Shingles, &c., &c.,

WHICH WE WISH TO SELL.

Also,

We have a great many unsettled Accounts and Notes,

Which we wish to be closed by CASH, or otherwise, SOON, or they will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

FEIMSTER & FEIMSTER.
Dec. 17, 1858, 3-6mos

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Plantation and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Lisle' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Short, and containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.
Oct 15 46tf
Hillsboro' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer & Wadesboro' Argus Will please copy till forbid.

Jo's W. STOCKTON

Is now receiving a NEW and COMPLETE Stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Purchased with great care as it regards price, Quality and style, in the Cities of Philadelphia and New York—Consisting of:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Blk. Gro De Rhine, Fancy Dress Silks,
Paris De Laine Robe a Lez,
Velvet Trim'd do do
Sup'r Valencia do do
High Col'd Cash'r de Case
Boy'd de Chene Robe a Lez
French Merino, assorted Colors,
Plain and Fig'd, all wool De Laines,
De Bieges, Alpaccas, Ginghams & Prints,
White and Col'd Brilliants,
White Marseilles & Trimmings,
Turleton, Nainsook and Victoria Lawns,
wise, Mull and Jaconet Muslins,
Ladies' Embroidered Collars and sleeves,
do Mourning do
Linen Hdk'fs (very Cheap)
Lace and Love Veils,
Handsome Head Dresses,
Latest style of WINTER BONNETS,
Drab and Brown Bloomers,
Roche, Sprigs and Bridal Wreaths.
Ladies' Clocks and Mantillas.
Printed Cashmere Shawls.
Brocha Bordered do
Beautiful Plush do
Bord'd and Chinelle Stella do (round cor'd
Chinelle Scarfs.
Princess Royal Patent Looped Extension Bridal SKIRTS, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of all kinds, of the Best Make; also French Cloths, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres. A complete Stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CARPETINGS, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and Queensware, Drugs and Paints, Sole Leather,

—GROCERIES—

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Candles, Molasses, Salt, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest Prices for Cash or to punctual customers.

J. W. Stockton.

P. S.—I have the Genuine
"Het Anchor Bolting Cloth"
For Sale.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, sold to order, and warranted good or no sale.

J. W. STOCKTON.
Statesville, Oct 8, 1858. 45tf

RAIL ROAD NOTICE! TO Country Merchants.

New, Cheap, and Expeditious Route for
Freight for the Interior of N. C.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
37tf Eng'r and Sup't.

Second Edition,

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

S. J. RICKERT,
Statesville, N. C.,

Is now opening and offering the largest and finest Stock of

Confectionery and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in Statesville: also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells very low for Cash.

Oysters.

Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Portsmouth, he is prepared to furnish Families with good fresh Oysters, three times a week, in any quantity, from a quart to ten gallons.

S. J. RICKERT.
Dec. 3, 1858. 1tf

Harness Making, AT OLIN.

WEAVER BRO'S,

Keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, in OLIN, a large assortment of

Harness, Bridles,

Collars, and everything else, usually kept in a Harness establishment.

We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains to give us a call before buying else where. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposites of Harness, at Statesville, with J. W Woodward; Liberty Hill, with A. Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & co.; Jonesville, with Tho's T. Maxwell.

October 1st 44 1y

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.